The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,899.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town..... " 28 0
" " including postage..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town..... " 16 0
" " including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" " including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... " 0 4
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 1 0
Second Ditto..... " 0 8
Third Ditto..... " 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

AVRON—April 21st, the wife of Mr. H. H. Avron, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, of a son.
FISHER—April 13th, at Hydraicad Sind, the wife of Captain C.E. Fisher, Staff Corps, of a daughter.
FLEMING—March 28th, at 36 Queen's Gate, London, the wife of John Fleming, Esq., C. S. I., of a son.
JOYNT—March 7th, at Woodberry House, Co. Roscommon, the wife of C. Joynt, Esq., M.D., 18th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
ONSLOW—April 18th, at Mominabad, the wife of H. C. Onslow, Esq., Captain and Adjutant 4th Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, of a daughter.

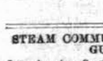
Death.

NEWELL—April 13th, at the Droog Estate, Neilgherries, Mrs. Newell, relict of the late Mr Joseph Newell, of Bombay, aged 76 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	17
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	18	" Coconada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Mochlin	19	" Pondicherry	
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	
" Galle		" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry		" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Coconada	29	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Ld.) will despatch the Steamship "PENANG," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, as an extra Steamer to Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, at 6 P.M.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorna.	Golwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class.....	2 0	2 8	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 16
Third Class.....	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 5

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Golwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Neebit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

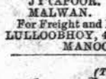
UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail with quick despatch.)



MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST." Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May. For light freight apply to B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 5 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s, ¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 30s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 20 by 24, 3s. per dozen; Rings 2s. per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertn and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, requests that all Claims against him, as Proprietor of the London Hotel, be sent in to him within eight days from this date.

Bombay, 20th April 1868. P. HORWITZ.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 14th May next, at 2 P.M., about 40 tons of SCRAP IRON, lying at the Byculla Work Shops; also at Lanowlee, on MONDAY, the 18th of May next, at 4 P.M., a similar quantity, lying at the Work Shops there. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, G. I. P. R. Stores Office, Byculla.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore carried on by the undersigned—at Liverpool under the firm of RENNIE, CLOWES and COMPANY, and at Bombay under the firm of RENNIE, SCOVELL and COMPANY—was on the 31st day of December last dissolved by mutual consent, as far as regards the undersigned GEORGE RENNIE; and that the said business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE and ROBERT CRAWFORD ANTROBUS under the said firms of RENNIE, CLOWES and COMPANY, and RENNIE, SCOVELL and COMPANY respectively.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1868.

Wm. R. P[illegible]
R. C. ANT[illegible].
By his Attorney Wm. R. PRICE,
GEO. RENNIE.

IMPORTANT TO MESS AND GENERAL AGENTS.—NOTICE.—Until further Notice MESS STORES and GENERAL GOODS can be BOOKED DIRECT FROM BOMBAY TO DEESA at the usual Railway Rates, plus One Rupee per Maund of 41 lbs., for Cartage from Ahmedabad to Deesa.

The entire Fare, together with the Railway Receipt, will be received at Deesa only after the safe delivery of the Goods to the Consignee there.

This plan of through booking will save much vexatious delay and loss consequent on the Goods being forwarded (as at present) at the risk and on the account of the owners by forwarding Agents at Ahmedabad and Dhollera.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, } Carting Agents.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Carting Agent's Office, 20th April 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Outstations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	25	" 13½
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	21	" 11½
" 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do	18	" 10
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	16	" 9
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	15	" 8½
" 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	13	"
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	20	"

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	"	26
Macon, ditto	"	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	" 31	" 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	" 26	" 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	" 31	" 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	" 34	" ...
" " Braunberger, do	" 26	" ...
Hock " Johannisberger	" 36	" ...
" " Forster Traminer	" 34	" ...
" " Rudesheimer, do	" 26	" ...
" " Hocheimer, do	" 28	" ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	" 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	" 28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	" 22
do " 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	" 22
do " 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	" 22
do " 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	" 21
do " 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	" 15
Marsala, Virgin	" 38
Madeira, East India	" 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	" 20	" 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	" 22
" " Scotch	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	" 38	" 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 32	" 16
Orange Bitters (the best)	per dozen " 24	"

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSRS. on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars (Rounded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton [illegible]cks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cot[illegible] Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	[illegible]18	" 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and [illegible]ncy Socks	16	" 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		" 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	" 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	" 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickebocker Stockings	" 3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	" 3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	" 4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	" 4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	" 6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	" 7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	" 6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium "	7	0
BADHAM'S Valentia with Tie "	7	0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic "	7	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere "	7	8
BADHAM'S West End "	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot "		3 0
The Royal Satin Spot "		4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	"	3
Guyots West End	"	2
The Royal Courier Bag	"	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	"	12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	"	2 " 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	"	18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	"	14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched "	"	16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	"	10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	"	16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	"	6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	"	14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings	"	8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	"	2 " 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		20	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS, "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridizine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.

Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.

Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.

Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.

Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES.—The undersigned will pay the 2ND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9¾ per cent, on the admitted claims against the above Estate, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd April, instant, from 10½ A.M. till 4 P.M., and on subsequent days from 2½ P.M. till 4 P.M.

W. ADAMS,
Managing Trustee.

High Court, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK [illegible] CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE [illegible]—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORS [illegible]OTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not pa[illegible]e the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be c[illegible]rate of 9 per cent per annum from due dat[illegible]dings will be commenced against all de[illegible]ther or other Notice.

G. [illegible]
Attorney for the [illegible]

BOMBAY, BARODA, AN[illegible] CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company have opened GOODS OFFICES at DHOLLERA, WUDWAN, LIMREE, and YEERUMGAUM, from whence Cotton can be booked direct at very moderate rates to Bombay. Railway Receipts will be had on the spot there.

Goods of all description will also be booked direct from Pattun and Deesa to Bombay, and *vice versa*.

Particulars as to Rate &c., can be obtained by referring to our Agents at the abovementioned Offices, or to us, at Bombay and Ahmedabad, respectively.

By order,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents.

Bombay, Carting Agent's Office, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1ST MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Company, at No. 3, Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming, rescinding, or varying the following RESOLUTIONS, passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 28th of March last:—

"That the Calcutta Press Company be wound up voluntarily."

"That Bhimjee Purshotum, Mahomed Rowjee, and Dyal Ruttonsey be appointed Liquidators without remuneration."

And also for the purpose of proposing the following Extraordinary Resolutions, viz,—"that the Liquidators have all the powers which are named in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 conferred upon them."

"That all acts done by the persons in charge of the affairs of the Company since the date[illegible]when Messrs Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co. retired from the Office of Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby approved and confirmed."

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor to the Company.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL.

PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of these talented
SINGERS, MUSICIANS, ACTORS, and MIMICS.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear in his original *Piece de resistance*, entitled,

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT,

In which he will impersonate
AN IRISHMAN, A SCOTCHMAN,
A FRENCHMAN,
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE, A BOMBAY BORAH,
A CHINAMAN,
and
CUTLER'S BEST BRAND—Y,
MR. G. SOUTHAM
in his
UPPER ATTIC FLIGHTS.

Decided hit of
THE DELHI MUMMY,
Who has not yet got the
THOUSAND RUPEES.

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS
will perform a
SOLO ON THE VIOLIN FROM
"BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND,"
Accompanied on the Pianoforte by his accomplished Daughter,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE,
Revival of the Original
BAND OF BROTHERS.

WHERE'S THE ERROR IN THE PROGRAMME?

PART FIRST.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will preside at the Pianoforte.

OVERTURE, SELECTED.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, "THE COON HUNT,".....Company.
BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA,...Mr. W. Burton.
HUM JATA CHARLESTON,.....Dave Carson.
THE BIRDS AWAIT THE DAY,...Mr. S. Herbertt.
A LITTLE MORE CIDER,.....Mr. G. Southam.
COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING,.....(Unaccompanied Quartette)
MESSRS CARSON, BURTON, HERBERT AND SOUTHAM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 590; New Do. 75; United Victorias 995; Mazagons 675 per share. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
[3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal --	1,750 pr share
[1,045,000	200	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	73 per share
[1,000,000	100	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	54 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
[2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoird'Escompted Paris.. ..	Nomina
1,000,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	18½ p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank.... ..	63p. ct.
				National Bank of India	133 ex. div.
200,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	010	054	....	Guzerat Bank	85 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	78 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	545 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co....	690 to 695 p.s
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	75 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Freres Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	675 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning...	325
2,130,000	3,000	5,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	995

SHIPPING COMPANIES

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co....	3,100 per
[2,500,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	615 per sh.
[100,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,375 per share
[150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
[250,000	500	500	....	Vicgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited..... ..	100 per shar

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks...	6 months sight	1s. 1l 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	Do. do...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	Do. do...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta....	At sight ..	98½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
China..	60 ays' ight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 percent
Mercantile Bills.. ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s 1855-56	92 to 92½
.. .. 1842-43	
.. .. 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.	112½
Unexpaid per cent. Loan	111½.

BANKOF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	 225
Carolus	 220
Mexican Dollars..	 220
German Crowns	 210
Five-Franc Pieces	 223
Bar Silver	 10-8-8
Gold Leaf	 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21st APRIL.

		PER CANDY.
Dholleras	Old	212 to 215
Bhownuggur	.. .. ..	
Broach	.. .. ..	210
Vingolla	.. .. ..	205 to 210
Compta	.. .. ..	205 to 210
Dharwar Sawginned	.. .. ..	218 to 220
Comraputtee	New	238 to 240
Akote	.. .. ..	
Broach	.. .. ..	250 to 256
Dholleras	.. .. ..	252 to 255
Bhownuggur	.. .. ..	
Veeravul..	.. .. ..	210 to 220
Ready Sales...		1,275 Candies.
For delivery		1,150 ,,
Market strong.		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from England.
Gavegan, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.
Rose, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hanson, Major, H. M., 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nugger.
O'Grady, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Weylen, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Parkinson, Captain, 95th Regiment, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Marsh, Captain, 82nd Foot, on sick certificate, from Allahabad.
Maunsell, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Chalmers, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Pinkerton, Surgeon, Medical Repartment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Thorp, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Sholapore.
Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Bouwen, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Fulton, Captain, 12th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.
Gavegan, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Poona
Constant, Surgeon, Nugger Brigade, on duty, to Nugger.
Heathcote, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Assseerghur.
Heythuysen, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21st APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.. .. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 12 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 21	Californian (s) ..	Watson.....	Annesley Bay, Apr. 7
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 18.
	Shaftesbury (s)..	Aitkin	Hongkong, Mar. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 21	Kurrachee (s) ..	Lang	Kurrachee.
	Alfred	Brikett	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Turkish Empire*, Barclay, to Liverpool.
Ship *Florence Nightingale*, Harrison, to Liverpool.
Ship *Hippocampe*, Saupin, to M. Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Phlox*, to M. Coast.
Ship *Helen Wallace*, to Falmouth.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extent sive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, as which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourag. Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new mean now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, is desirous of joining two or three others, already established, in SHARING EXPENSES of a BUNGALOW in some healthy situation. Address "Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property in Moochbat Lane, outside the Fort, belonging to JUNNA KHOJUN, and mortgaged to ROWJEE DADAJEE, advertised by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. to take place on the premises at 4½ P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY the 29th instant.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED PER STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

The Queen's Highland Diary	Rs.	1 14
The Three Scouts		1 8
Birds of Prey. By Miss Braddon		4 8
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland		4 8
Figuier's Ocean World		15 0
Pearce on Vaccination		3 12
Red Gauntlet. By Sir W. Scott		0 8
Burette's Visit to King Theodore		0 12
Doolittle's Social Life of the Chinese		6 4
Cooper's The Borderers		0 8

21st April 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GEO NICOLL & CO.,
No. 24 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
„ 1 EAST STREET, POONA,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just received, Overland, a large supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

G. N. and Co. call special attention to their Manufacturing Establishment, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Foreman. All Orders entrusted to them will meet with attention and despatch.

N. B. We beg to call special notice to our present Stock, being the largest ever exposed for sale in Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April 1868.
Terms—CASH.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last Twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—MR. R. H. L. WATSON having become resident in Bombay, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants, that he is prepared to receive Pupils for Pianoforte, Harmonium, Singing, and Theory.

MR. WATSON was a Student in the Royal Academy of Music and a Private Pupil of Messrs. Brinley Richards, Lindsay Sloper, John Goss (St. Paul's London), and E. J. Hopkins (Temple Church); also Professor of Music at Christ's College (Finchley near London), and taught Music in the Families of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Broughan and Lady Clarina, Elm Park, Limerick; and formerly Organist to St. Mark's, Kingsland, and St. Paul's, Kilburn, London.

References can be had from Clergymen and Pupils in Bombay.

Terms moderate. All letters to be addressed, Care of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, Stationers &c., Fort, Bombay; or Mr. Watson, with J. Lowe, Esq., Contractor, 9 Grant Road.

N.B.—Schools attended.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of THE VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Judge, sitting in Chambers, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, under section 174 of the above Act, on behalf of the Liquidators of the above Company, for leave to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, and authorising the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls Debts, or Liabilities.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT LAMP.—The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured. The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches, containing :—
The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chairs to form hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimnies.
Oil Can, with screw Top.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.
The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.
Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BEST BRONZED PATENT THERMOTERION, for keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.
This is an invention which does away with the trouble and expense of Nursery Lamps by the use of hotwater which is prevented cooling by means of a double casing. The food is contained in a glass which being placed in the Thermoterion and shut in is kept Warm for about 10 hours. With two extra glasses Rs. 10.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

CLARET—Best quality, Dinner and Breakfast Claret, by Th. Biche-Latour, Bordeaux—
Pauillac at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Medoc Vieux at „ 20 „ „
Margaux at „ 20 „ „
Port Wine, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Old Cognac, by Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Imported by J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer—
PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
STILTON CHEESE.
CHEDDAR do.
DOUBLE GLOSTER do.
CHESHIRE do.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Tins, by William Polson & Co.—
ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.
COCOA—Epps' Homœopathic, in 1 lb. Tins.
COCOA NIBS—Epps's.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—
TRICHINOPOLY, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
PONDICHEROOTS,
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—
Thos. Bear's VIRGINIA SHAG, in Packets.
do. BIRD'S EYE „ „
do. SMOKING MIXTURE „ Tins.
do. IMPERIAL TOBACCO „ „
do. GOLDEN GEM „ „
do. LATAKIA ORONOKO „ „
Wills's BRISTOL BIRD'S-EYE, in Tins and Packets.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
do. CHEROOT HOLDERS.
BRIAR-WOOD PIPES.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
SUNDRIES OF RECENT RECEIPT CONTINUED.
TUCKER'S Camp Lanterns.
VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, 26 inches wide, 24 yards long.
FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., packing in canvas bag.
T SQUARES, Mahogany, with Ebony edges, 24, 30, 36 inches.
STENCIL PLATES, in great variety.
BLOTTING PADS, demy folio, letter and note sizes: double to fold.
HOLTZAPPELL'S PROTRACTORS, 6, 9 and 12 inch.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
SELECTION of new Chromolithographs.
ALBUMS for Carte de Visite and Cabinet Portraits.
FOLDING IRON CAMP CHAIRS with Arms and Carpet Backs and Seats, portable and comfortable.
BOW'S Instantaneous Levels and Gradient Indicators.
POCKET SKETCH BOXES.
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY RACKS.
PRINCE OF WALES' PATTERN COURIER BAGS.
SPIRIT FLASKS and POWDER FLASKS.
MORDAN'S LETTER PADLOCKS.
CRIBBAGE BOARDS, New Pattern.
UNIVERSAL SUN-DIALS, 2½, 3 and 3½ inches.
HOLTZAPPELL'S Ordinary Drawing Scales, sets of 24, divided on Card-board.
HOLTZAPPELL'S Chain Scales, ditto.
HOLTZAPPELL'S Cardboard Curves, set in dea cases.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ELECTRUM HAIR DIVIDERS.
RODGERS'S CUTLERY.
LADY'S Travelling Toilet Work Bags, elegantly fitted
LADY'S Work Baskets for the Table.
OAK CANTEENS for 2 Persons.
SUPERFINE BLUE LAID F'CAP.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, full size,.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, Watch size, altitude scale o 20,000 feet.
*** *Full particulars of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Stock of this Establishment are contained in a CATALOGUE just published.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Byculla, 20th April 1868.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the East India Press Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1 Nesbit Lane, at 1 P.M., of WEDNESDAY the 6th May next.

To receive the Report of the Directors, and to pass the half-yearly Accounts of the Company.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, E. I. P. Co., Limited.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if approved of, confirming certain Resolutions which were unanimously carried at a General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 26th day of March last.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

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EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 6th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, to pass the following Special Resolution :—

"That the Directors be authorized and empowered to re-issue Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company at par, and that the allottees of such Shares shall, in consideration of taking up such Shares at par, be entitled in addition to participating in the profits of the Company to receive a preference Dividend on such Shares at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, such Dividend to be paid for such period as may be then and there decided.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, E. I. P. Co. (Limited.)

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that Shareholders claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) are hereby informed that the time for presenting Letters of Allotments of Shares and Receipts for Calls paid, for examination, at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, is extended up to the 15th May next, and all Shareholders who neglect to attend to this Notice will be finally excluded from participation of any Dividend on the Shares in such Company.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corp. (Limited.)

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

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ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the S. B. and [illegible]. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Bussorah			
Baghdad			
Kotaughery			
Vingoorla			
Goa	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar			
Beypore			
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

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On the contrary he argued it should gradually accustom Native rulers to manage their own affairs.

Replying to Mr. Nicol, Sir H. C. Rawlinson and Mr. Austin, Sir Stafford gave long explanations concerning the Bank of Bombay.

Lord Stanley subsequently announced the following amendment to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, —"That any proposition tending to the dis- "endowment of the Irish Church should be "reserved for a new Parliament."

The name of Lieutenant P. M. Stirling appears in the Obituary of the week.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

LONDON, 31st March, Morning.

Last night in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved his resolutions in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church with the strictest regard to vested interests.

Lord Stanley then moved an amendment reserving the question for the next Parliament.

Lord Cranbourne afterwards made a speech, in which he fiercely attacked the tricky policy of Government.

The debate was subsequently adjourned.

CONTINUED DEBATES ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

LONDON, 1st April.

The House of Lords has abolished proof (? proxy) voting.

In a debate last night in the House of Commons on the Irish Church question, Mr. Hardy admitted that reform was necessary, but stated that he would never consent to the disestablishment of the Church.

Mr. Bright criticised the contradictory speeches of the Government members, and declared that the establishment was a miserable failure.

Mr. Kinnaird announced the postponement of his motion regarding irrigation in India until the 28th April, regretting it was the second time he had been compelled to postpone a question affecting the welfare of millions.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

LONDON, 1st April, Aft.

There has again been a lively demand in the Cotton Market to-day and prices are further advancing.

Dhollera 10 3/8d.

Westerns 9¼d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £240,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £91,500 to Madras.

The minimum price fixed was 1s. 11 1/16d. Tenders at 1s 11 3/8d. received 19½ per cent.

LONDON, 2nd April, Aft.

The Government Telegraph Bill has been introduced but is not compulsory (sic).

The Italian Parliament have voted the grinding tax and a reduction of naval and military expenditure.

Colliery riots have occurred in Lancashire.

Disturbances have taken place at Grenoble, during which the Marsellaise was sung.

"Mariner" is the winner of the Northamptonshire Stakes.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady.

Dhollera 10½d.

The Bank of England returns during the week ending 2nd April show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,750,000
Bills discounted	£20,750,000
Cash	£21,125,000

LONDON, 3rd April, Morning.

Weekly Liverpool Cotton Report.

Total sales at Liverpool	163,000	bales.
Surats	24,000	"
" Import	33,000	"
" Surats	8,000	"
" Stock	315,000	"
" Surats	21,850	"

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

The Bombay mail passed Messina on Thursday.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, 4th April, Noon.

The debate on the Irish Church question was continued yesterday.

After an excited speech of Mr. Disraeli, the House of Commons rejected Lord Stanley's amendment by 330 against 270 votes, and adopted Mr. Gladstone's proposal to go into Committee upon the acts relating to the Irish Church by 328 against 272 votes.

Mr. Disraeli declared he would offer the Resolutions unequivocal opposition.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question by Mr. R. Dunsdale, said he did not intend to take any steps to facilitate the retirement of field officers from the Indian army.

The Duke of Cambridge has assented to the abolition of flogging in the Army during peace.

Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holidays.

The Oxford crew has again won the University Boat Race.

Sir W. Whitworth has agreed to found 30 scholarships of £100 each for promoting the instruction of technical science.

Obituary:—Surgeon Murray.

The transport *Malabar* has arrived at Suez.

The latest advices from the seat of war in the Brazils state that the Brazilians had forced the passage of Humaita without taking the fort, and had captured the Paraguayan capital.

LONDON, 8th April, Afternoon.

The Cotton Market is heavy and declining.

Dhollera 10¾d.

The *Bangalore* for Marseilles takes out £50,000 in specie for Bombay.

Arrived from Bombay, *Ellen Bates*, *Rocklight*, and *Braeman*.

WASHINGTON, 3rd April.

The trial of President Johnson is proceeding slowly.

Congress has abolished the internal tax on domestic manufactures.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 20th April.

Arrived steamer *Geelong*, from Sydney 28th, Melbourne 31st March, and King George's Sound 7th April. An attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh was made by an Irish Fenian named O'Farrell at Clontarf on 12th March, by firing a revolver at him from behind his back. The ball which had penetrated the back was extracted two days afterwards without causing much pain. The Prince has recovered and resumed his duties. The assassin fired a second shot which entered the foot of Mr. Thorne who is progressing favourably. The assailant (assassin) has been committed and his trial fixed for 30th March. Coffee, no recent importations. Sugar, not advanced. Rice, new Patna changed hands below 25 pounds. Metal, steady.

GALLE, 21st April.

Arrived steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong 8th, and Singapore 15th April. News from Japan:—The Mikado appears consolidating his position and intends to occupy Jeddo. Stotsbashi's resignation of all pretentions to his former rank is confirmed. Eleven men said to have been executed as having been concerned in the murder of French sailors at Sakekai. Sir Edmund Hornby has returned to Shanghai from his tour of the ports. Business in the north remains very inactive.

ABYSSINIA.

The troops transport *S. S. Californian*, Captain M. Watson, arrived in the harbour here yesterday forenoon, bringing mails from Annesley Bay of date 7th instant, together with those despatched by the *American* a week previous. The *Californian* left Annesley Bay at daylight of Tuesday, 7th instant, and arrived at Aden on the following Friday. Here she got the mails from the *American* which had left Annesley Bay a week earlier, but had been detained by towing a vessel across the Red Sea,—the ship *Philosopher* of Liverpool, which had got disabled. The *American* had arrived some days before the 12th, taken in coals at Aden and gone off in search of this ship she had had in tow but been obliged to leave. On discovering her she again got to Aden for more coals, transferred her mails to the *Californian* and sailed with the *Philosopher* in tow on the evening of the 13th, only a few hours before the transport, with both mails. The *Californian* reports having met heavy winds from the S. E., but otherwise the passage was good. She had sighted only one steamer dnring the voyage, that being one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers with a vessel in tow proceeding towards Aden.

The *Californian* brings invalid soldiers from Abyssinia. There are in all 315 of them under the care of Surgeon Kearney. On the first two days there were five deaths and other five have occurred since. There was one corpse aboard, when the vessel entered the harbour at Bombay.

From a Correspondent.

Lat, 22nd March.

A rapid advance is now the order of the day. No end of shaves going about as to what Theodorus is doing. Many believe the report that he is making a road from Magdala to meet us at Bachelah, which is about twenty miles north of Magdala, but I think you will find that *nothing really is known* as to his intentions; but that he is at Magdala or in the vicinity is beyond a doubt. A rapid advance has, however, been decided on, chiefly owing to a letter from Dr. Blanc strongly urging it.

Sir Robert Napier reached this to-day having come from Mazengeeta. Penns' Battery and Head Quarters Beloochees have also come in, having made a double march from Ashanghi. They did it in nine hours over numerous ascents and descents, which must have tried their marching powers not a little.

A General Order issued this day divides the 1st division into three brigades.

The 1st, to march to-morrow morning, consisting of—

Head Quarters Sind Horse.
A/21 Steel's Battery.
10th Company R. E.
Head Quarters Wing 33rd Regiment.
Head Quarters Wing Beloochees.
2 Companies 23rd Pioneers.

2nd Brigade following with General Staveley—
Head Quarters 3rd Cavalry.
B/21 Steel's Battery.
Naire Brigade.
Head Quarters 4th King's Own.
Detachment 33rd Regiment.
Head Quarters 23rd Pioneers.

3rd Brigade—
4 Guns G 14 R. A.
2 8-inch Mortars.
3rd and 4th Companies Sappers.
K. Company Madras Sappers.
1 Company 4th King's Own.
1 Company 33rd Regiment.
9 Companies 23rd Pioneers.

The following troops, en route to the front, on reaching the 3rd Brigade, will be passed on to join the 1st and 2nd:—

Head Quarters 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Head Quarters 10th Cavalry.
Head Quarters 45th Foot.
Head Quarters 3rd N. I.
Left Wing Beloochees.

Brigadier Generals Wilby and Schneider are both coming up, whichever arrives first gets the 1st Brigade, the other the 2nd. Brigadier General Field commands the 3rd.

All troops in the rear are ordered up by double marches.

The kit of both officers and men will be left behind at Lat to be brought on by the 3rd brigade. Officers are permitted to take what they can carry on their horses, and the men what they can carry on their backs, *in addition* to arms, accoutrements, &c. The Chief has ordered European troops to carry a blanket and waterproof sheet: this, I suppose, will also be carried by native troops. I think it will be real roughing and hard work to the men to carry everything over a country without a road and such hills to clamber over.

A bell tent is carried for twelve officers, and the same for 20 rank and file, and a clever man it would be to pack the lattter party in. 50lbs. of cooking pots carried per company; officers to mess with their companies. Mules are only to be loaded with 100 lbs. each. All records, company books, &c., to be left behind at this place. Sick carriage in full proportion. Every mule to be led either by a muleteer or soldier.

Such is the summary of the important orders issued this day. I have little to add, for the post is closing.

The G/14 are anxiously looked for, they are to be brought up at all hazards, and so are the elephants who carry them. Precious hard work for the poor animals, but it must be done. Fighting is expected, and we cannot do without the Armstrongs.

The troops are in great spirits at the prospect of a brush—the Gobazie and his men are all aiding and abetting, and up to this point their native transport has been of the greatest assistance; but as we draw nearer the tyrant, it is evident they hold back, and we are thrown on our own resources. This is chiefly the cause of the troops now going on without baggage in order our Commissariat may accompany us. By the 28th or 29th our first shot will be fired.

All the three brigades will be massed before Magdala is invested, but the 1st brigade will probably have the fun all alone if Theodorus comes out to meet us.

The accounts of General Staveley do not improve, I am sorry to say. He is one march this side of Ashanghi to-day.

Provisions are coming in.

Head Quarters, 27th March.

Since leaving Lat it has been terrible marching for the 1st brigade. 23rd, near "Moorwar," 12 to 13 miles—During this march our ascent was so bad that several horses went backwards and had narrow escapes, but all survived. Next day we started for a march, laid down by Colonel Phayre at 13 miles; it turned out 20, and a heavy trial it proved to all the troops, the road being infamous. Darkness came on before half were in, though we started about 9-15 A.M., and to add to our misery a thunderstorm with most vivid lightning and heavy rain overtook the benighted ones, and the consequence was most of the baggage and all the Commissariat were compelled to bivouac. The Sind Horse lost three horses alone from downright fatigue. Mules suffered seriously, and the groans and curses heaped on the devoted head of Colonel Phayre were loud and deep. It, moreover, tended to cause an occurrence which has resulted in a most serious punishment to one of the finest regiments in the service. The men of the 33rd started for a thirteen mile march, and found it 20; this caused very serious grumbling among the men along the line of march, with a great deal of swearing and bad language, which was reported to Sir Robert Napier by some members of the Staff. I do not defend the language of the men. There is I fear no denying that grumbling and growling did exist, and perhaps some very bad language: it is a pity that the men so far forgot themselves: but I do think, under the special circumstances of the case, the unexpected length of the march over a fearful road and the natural disposition of an Englishman to growl, it would have been kinder and more considerate had the same not been noticed. Being reported, the Chief removed the regiment from the 1st brigade to the 2nd, giving them a lecture before leaving them at "Dildee" (the name of the place the long march brought us to.) It was a great blow to this fine corps, within three or four marches of Magdala, to be thus visited with such a severe punishment. I believe that it is really more nominal than real, for if the Emperor defends Magdala nothing will be done till the 3rd Brigade of the 1st division are up, so they will be in for the fun, and I can answer for one thing—if they do grumble they will fight. The 4th Regiment have been brought on from the 2nd brigade to replace them.

After the long march a halt was compulsory, and the 1st brigade again moved forward yesterday to this place, Wandatch. It was a great ascent along the whole march—3,000 feet being about the rise, and the distance being about eight miles. As we near our destination we are naturally anxious to know what is before us. The news from the front, to say the least of it, is uncertain, and it is useless repeating the hundred and one "shaves" that are repeated daily. We know that Rassam has been released from his chains, every consideration shown him, and money placed at his and Mr. Flad's disposal. What this may portend to, let each draw his own conclusion, but that anything certain is known of the Emperor's intentions as to his surrendering the captives or defending Magdala is not the case: all is at present in the book of mystery. Every precaution is taken and preparation being made for anything that may occur: our marches are necessarily short owing to bad roads. This morning we have marched only seven miles, and are now at Moorja; tomorrow we shall cross the Tekassa River, and probably encamp one mile beyond—a total of six or seven more. This will leave Magdala ahead of us about thirty-five miles.

The 2nd brigade follows us steadily, improving the road, and the 3rd brigade completes it for elephants. The beautiful scenery around Ashanghi Lake has left us, and we have now nothing but bare hills devoid of beauty. Difficult to procure grass or wood, but water fails not. The natives of the country bring in all they can. Grain is plentiful; they regard us in the light of friends—the Rial is liberally disbursed, and though we cannot speak their language it is easy to see they are looking to us to release them from the oppression they are now suffering from. You have only to mention "Theodorus" when the horror-struck expression instantly shows the hatred felt towards him; they will draw their hand across their throat, pretend to cut off their arms, legs, &c., as showing what is to be expected at his hands, and then point in the direction of Magdala, putting themselves into firing position as if exulting in his speedy downfall. May their hopes be realized? Day by day we see too plainly the curse he is to the country. But if he releases the prisoners, what then? Are we to march away and leave him installed in power? The cards are difficult to play, but in the interests of humanity and civilization we will hope for some event which will clear the road before us. It has rained daily since the 24th, which tends to make it very miserable and I fear will increase the rheumatic cases. It generally commences of an afternoon. I am sorry to say the Sind Horse lost three more horses last night from fatigue. The fact is, it has been impossible to give the horses sufficient food, 6 lbs. has been the allowance, with such grass as the "gassouts" could procure, little enough as you may imagine when it has been generally marching all day. Grain, however, appears to be in abundance, and two extra lbs. per diem has been sanctioned, too late I fear, for the animals are looking thin and wretched.

29th March.

Just a line to finish, as the Postmaster says it is the latest moment to catch the mail of the 7th April. The Commander-in-Chief and head-quarters with 1st brigade reached the high plateau, four miles beyond the Tikassa River. The place is called Sitargo. There was heavy frost last night and bitter cold.

P. S.—Five minutes more,—so I can give you the latest news.

We are still uncertain as to Theodorus' movements. A "shave" went round yesterday that M. Munzinger had been captured, but it happily turned out a mistake. Some think Theodore will come over to the Bachelo river to meet us. I doubt it. The Commander-in-Chief's head-quarter, and 1st brigade halt this day and perhaps to-morrow to enable the 2nd and perhaps 3rd brigades to come up. General Schneider arrived yesterday and took command of the 1st brigade, the transfer of the 4th K. O. from 2nd to 1st rendering it necessary that General Wilby should remain with the former. I am sorry to say General Staveley is still a cripple and has to be carried. This comes hard on the unhappy dooleywallahs up such an ascent as the 1st brigade came yesterday. After crossing the Tikassa it was three miles up, and took the troops two and half hours. General Staveley should apply the same rule to himself that he has done to others, and have remained behind. The postal arrangements are disappointing the force very much. Letters arrive without covers, and there is little chance for them unless linen covers are used. It is entirely owing to the carelessness of the Zoulla Department, who will not attend to the orders issued to do all letters up into packets well secured.

From our Special Correspondent.

From Zoulla to Senafe.

Camp Senafe, 23rd March.

You will be glad with me, as I most assuredly am, that I have at last left Zoulla, and am now in a fair way of reaching the front. In company with an officer of Artillery I started early on the morning of Wednesday last. After quitting the camp we sent on our baggage across the sandy tract of road leading to Koomaylee and then directed our horses' heads to the southward, crossed the line of rail and made for the Pioneer wells, which we found in tolerably good order,—the water however is still brackish. Leaving this we kept the railway on our right and rode steadily on for the advanced railway camp, upon reaching which we were most kindly received by the officers in charge of a working detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers B. N. I., who detained us to breakfast, but to the limited supply of water they are able to draw from the well were unable to give our horses a drink. Leaving this about noon we started fairly for Koomaylee, some five miles distant, but being desirous to see how the work was going on, we still kept as close to the line as possible. This gave us a good opportunity to see what was going on in the way of work. The line from Zoulla to within a few miles of this spot is made through a flat plain on which little or no engineering skill was required; but this on for the remainder of the distance to Koomaylee there are a good many nullahs to cross and some heavy cuttings to make, which has entailed an immense deal of labour, which has been done by working parties from the 2nd Grenadiers. On arriving at Koomaylee, we turned into the first encampment on our right, the head-quarters of the 2nd Grendiers, commanded by Colonel Muter (well known in Bombay). The gallant Colonel also commands the station. After taking up temporary quarters and washing some of the dust off my face and hands I went down to the watering place to see the watering of the cattle. Koomaylee is supplied with water from wells which have been sunk, to a depth—some of them—of 95 feet—from which the water is pumped up by means of one of Norton's chain pumps and several others of another description. The supply is abundant, and both man and beast are permitted to use it freely under certain necessary arrangements. The pumps are scarcely equal to the requirements, and to provide against accidents additional chain pump should be provided without delay, as in the event of an accident occurring serious inconvenience must inevitably be the result. On the following morning we started for Upper Sooroo, and immediately upon quitting the camp entered the Pass. At first our march was considerably retarded by the large number of camels, mules, and bullocks which blocked the way, but with the exception of this occasional obstruction we marched slowly along without any very serious impediment. A few miles along the road my horse became somewhat restive, and it was not without considerable perseverance on my part that I could get him to go forward. He scented, not "the battle afar," but the slain, which soon made its close proximity perceptible to our less sensitive olfactory organs. On an open spot on our left, partly hidden from our view by intervening brushwood, were the dead carcases of some fifty or sixty camels which had been brought in from the Pass by the sanitary officers' staff for the purpose of being burnt. Thousands of vultures were hard at work on the remains of the camels, and their disgustingly gorged appearance, and the greatly increased stench which now filled the spot for a considerable distance, required me to plunge my spurs rowel deep into the sides of my affrighted horse, ere with distended nostrils I could manage to force the poor brute by the place. The mountains were not yet very high, only a few hundred feet above the bed of the torrent, which, as you know, forms the basis of the road all the way through the Pass. As we advanced further the hills began to rise into mountains, the sides of which are more or less clad with verdure, and on the very summit the largest trees are to be observed. In this part the trees are mostly accacias and babool. Pushing on by a gentle ascent, only in some instances at all perceptible, we advance on our way, and as the morning mist rises masses of mountain in the far distance show their lofty summits, on the tops of which the clouds, notwithstanding that the sky around is blue, hung still in thin veils of haze. Thus we go on till we reach Lower Sooroo, where the welcome sound of water trickling along and sometimes across the roadside presents itself to our view. The weather is becoming hot and the perspiration oozing from every pore of one's body, and the goodly quantity of dust which we have picked up on the way creates a burning thirst. No wonder, then, if we walk our thirsty steeds steadily and slowly up the now steeper incline, when we are all at once tempted to halt by the side of the road, where the water, now bright and clear and somewhat deeper than before, invites us to dismount and assuage our thirst with a hearty drink. Our horses neighed and were but too anxious to assist in the libation; but prudence dictated to us the advisability of taking them on a short distance further, where we knew there were troughs placed for the purpose. Another mile brought us to the spot, when we found that we had arrived at Upper Sooroo, which completed our first day's march of about thirteen miles. Tents are pitched at all the posts till you reach Senafe, so that we had nothing to do but dismount, get our horses picketted, our traps put in the tents, and send in indents to the Commissariat for our day's rations. The few officers stationed here courteously invited us to mess with them, we of course accepted the invitation, sent our rations in to them, and rooted out of our baggage some refreshment and preserved provisions, which with their own private contributions made up a very excellent and acceptable meal. After breakfast on Thursday morning we started for the next post, Gadela Wells, distant some thirteen miles. The road this day was wider than on the day before, and in consequence exposed us more to the sun's rays, which made the journey very fatiguing indeed. The mountains on each side in our front and also in our rear were still increasing in height, and now instead of reckoning their elevation by hundreds of feet we had to compute it by thousands. The western ghauts in India sink into insignificance, and should it please God to permit us again to return to that land, we should look upon them as little more than mole hills in comparison to the highlands of Abyssinia. They are thickly peopled—if the term is admissible—with birds of the most beautiful plumage, and every now and then your ear is arrested by the chattering of an immense number of monkeys, who, disturbed by our presence, are busy scampering up the sides of perhaps a perpendicular rock, the old male ones turning round every now and then to look down upon us, while the females are making themselves scarce with their young mounted upon their backs. The scenery is very grand, and in magnitude can be compared with nothing that I have previously beheld. There is a good deal of game about here, but I am told that it is comparatively scarce now to what it was at first, doubtless having been driven further into the mountain recesses by our presence. A few hours' ride bring us to the end of the day's march, Undele Wells. This station is tolerably commodious, considering that it is in the Pass. The halting-places for men and animals, the different departments, &c., are all marked out by neatly built stone walls, all being arranged in an admirably neat and convenient manner. The water, of which there is an abundant supply, is raised from wells by a chain pump (one of Norton's patent) and two or three smaller ones. The place is kept nice and clean, and really has a very jolly and comfortable appearance. The whole of the Pass is guarded by the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, who are a fine soldierly looking body of men. They appear to perform their duty in a very admirable manner. We here heard that some Shohos had been amusing themselves in the Pass by "looting" some stray camels of their loads. Some of them, who had not inflicted any personal injury on their victims, after receiving a few dozen lashes were released, while those charged with more serious offences had to be sent on to Senafe to the Provost Marshal. Large quantities of coarse grass are brought into the Commissariat by the natives, for which they are liberally paid. One fellow, however, not content with being paid for what he had actually brought in, had been detected in the act of uttering a forged receipt for grass; he was made a prisoner and tied up by his hands, extended at the full arms length above his head, with his feet barely touching the ground, for an hour or so, when he was taken down and handcuffed. During the night the slippery fellow managed to evade the vigilance of the guard and made his escape with the manacles still fixed on his wrists. After being well entertained as usual we started next morning for Rayray Guddy, about eighteen miles distant. The march this day, though a long one, comparatively speaking, was by far the most interesting we yet had. The heat of the day was tempered by a pleasant breeze, and the defile through which we had to pass became narrower as we advanced, and the foliage also began to thicken, so that often for several miles together we rode between two sides of thick greenwood, which in places nearly met over our heads, in fact the ground had been previously cleared by our pioneer force ere the road could be made. The scenery was grand almost beyond description, and trees of considerable magnitude now studded the way and lined the sides of the mountains, the highest peaks of which bore on their lofty tops still larger trees than those we saw growing below. About an hour before we got to the end of our day's journey, the clouds began ominously to gather on the summits of the hills, and soon after it became apparent, from the rolling of distant thunder, that we were in for a storm. Shortly after this some very large and heavy drops of rain fell, and looking upward you beheld the rain falling thickly on the sides of the mountains. Then the thunder rolled again, but louder, a few flashes of lightning became visible, succeeded once more by heavier claps of thunder. The rain was now pouring down, and as my waterproof coat was rolled up inside of my rug which was strapped up on the front of my saddle and could not be got at very easily, it became evident that I was in for a soaking. Fortunately we now came to a very narrow defile, with perpendicular rocks on either side; here we took shelter on the windward side, and as soon as I would make my horse understand what I wanted to do, he pressed me close up to the side of the rock. The storm soon after this abated, and in about twenty minutes afterwards we found ourselves at Rayray Guddy. This is a very prettily situated station, completely surrounded by lofty hills, well clothed with verdure. The station, though small, is well arranged and kept perfectly clean. I should have informed you that about half-way between the two stations last-named we fell in with a patrol of the 21st Punjab Infantry, who reported to us that a man in charge of a stray camel, laden with Commissariat stores, had been attacked by a large party of Shohos armed with clubs and a few matchlocks, that they had plundered the man of Rs. 50, and stolen several bags of gram. The patrol came up just in the nick of time to catch the rascals, and succeeded in taking seven of them prisoners and recovering the gram, but the fellows, who had got possession of the money, managed to escape into the mountains. These robberies are of almost daily occurrence on the Pass, and strict orders have been issued not to allow any one to proceed between Undele Wells and Senafe without an escort. At night we dined *al fresco* between two of the tents of some gunny bags spread out for the purpose. It was very jolly, indeed; the night cool and pleasant, with the stars shining above, and the lofty hills forming an amphitheatre around. On the hillsides, reaching in some instances almost to the top, were hundreds of fires, marking the rude dwellings, in rock or on its ledges, of the Shoho families who had taken up their abode there. These people seem all to have numerous families, the women and girls being scarcely if at all distinguishable in their physiognony from the males. They, however, wear their hair in a different way. It is kept long in front and behind, about an inch and a half in width, between which, however, it is cut close, somewhat like the hair on the back of a poodle dog, the other portion being twisted up into small curls, by an application of lime, I am told. They also decorate their persons with beads, shells, and other simple ornaments. Now and then you see some with even silver ornaments displayed, while others have their hair completely saturated with grease. Skins of different animals are also used as articles of habiliment, and old gunny bags, in which stones have been packed, are freely converted into a kind of petticoats in which they enclose the lower portion of their bodies and limbs—this being the "newest thing out." You observe in the Pass hundreds of native graves, made by piling up a rude heap of stones, on the top of which are stuck perpendicularly two stones of a peculiar shape, probably as head and foot stones. In the Pass you at times come across a native village, not of houses or huts, but of little tents of natives in holes and on ledges of the rock. The men are generally armed with heavy clubs, and often with spears and shields. They have with them large herds of small but pretty sheep and goats, the latter feeding on the side of the rock, and, to my eye, picking out the steepest side of the rock on which to feed: thus they are scattered about to the very summit of the mountain. At times where the rocks are shaley, the goats bound suddenly on to the top of a loose crag which gives way even with their slight weight, falling on to others below, which in turn fall on those beneath, which sometimes before they reach the ravine bring down in their course large masses of rock forming quite an avalanche.

Our next day's march was a short one to Senafe, about ten miles. On leaving the station we came again into a narrow defile, the foliage on each side of which was still fragrant from the previous evening's rain, thousands of birds flitted across our path, and myriads of others higher upon the mountain sides made the air melodious with their songs. The road was more hilly and the ascent more steep, the scenery around increased in magnificence, and high up in our front, both to the right and left, immense masses of peculiar shaped rock rose abruptly far above the highest tops of the loftier hills. The shapes were very curious, one of which having four sides and apparently a flat top, which had the appearance in the distance of having been cut into that shape by the hand of the mason: its height must have been above a thousand feet from its base. We now began to ascend a steep mountain, which could only be approached by a zigzag road for a distance of about two miles. Before this road was constructed the march was over a tremendous steep hill, which was called the "Devil's staircase." The Bombay Sappers and Miners were set to work on it, and it was they who cut the new (zigzag) road,—a work of a great labour, which has been well executed. Having climbed this we found ourselves on the top of the plateau on which Senafe is situated. This station has been so often described that it would be superfluous to enter into any description of it here. It is a healthy place, surrounded by hills on all sides. There are very few troops here at present. The nights are cold, which brings into requisition all your *gurrum* clothing, the water being *bots tandhu*; the Hindoos, who have been all wearing their warm clothing from the moment of landing, are fearfully nipped up with the cold, and even we, Europeans, are but too glad to put on thicker clothing. Cold as it is now, I am told that a short time since water froze one inch thick in the tank during the night.

After all this you no doubt think that it is time I gave you some news. When I left the plains the hospital ship *Golden Fleece* was under orders to sail for Suez with European invalids for England. The *Ottawa* was also to take a number of sick men to India. The sick are still increasing, and I have met more than one detachment of European soldiers on their way down to Zoulla since I have been on the march. Large numbers of the Egyptian mule and camel drivers are still being discharged and shipped for Suez. These men have been a great nuisance. Perhaps they have not been altogether kept faith with. I am told that many of them were engaged in Egypt on the understanding that they would be allowed to ride on one mule while he drove the others. This could not be carried out even if it was ever intended that it should have been done. Then they were told that they would receive certain rations,—this cannot be carried out. Some instances have occurred where they have brought in Shoho prisoners, trussed up with cordage, who they declared had attacked them on the Pass and attempted to loot the convoy. On enquiry it has turned out that the camel drivers were themselves the aggressors; it having been proved beyond doubt that they robbed the Shohos, and upon their resisting bound them with cords and then took them in prisoners, reporting that the poor fellows had attacked their convoy. When interpreters were found it was stated by the Shohos that they had been plundered of their dollars, and upon pointing out the men whom they accused in several instances the very identical amount of money described was found secreted upon the Egyptian driver's persons.

A letter has just been received here from Camp Musham, dated the 7th March, from an officer holding an important appointment with the head-quarters force, which states that some chiefs, who had agreed to assist us in passing our convoys safely through their territories, had from some cause or another permitted some of their people to plunder some of our convoys. They will be held responsible for these shortcomings. On the 1st March Sir Robert Napier reached the Ashangi Lake, distant about 90 miles from Magdala, having on the previous day made a long march over two very stiff hills. The country is described as being greatly improved and well wooded, and the scenery as beautiful in the extreme. From these hills you have a splendid view of the Azeabeah Galla country, which is quite flat and some 2,000 feet below Musham. Letters had been (at that date) received from the captives at Magdala up to the 3rd March, when they were all well. Theodorus had advanced from Dalanta, where he was reported at the time when I last wrote, to have been entrenched and had halted and encamped beyond the Bashilo hills, some ten miles from Magdala: he was not at that time expected to reach that fortress before the 20th or 24th of the present month. The advance column under the command of Sir Robert Napier himself did not expect to be able to reach Magdala in time to prevent the Negoos from getting in, but they hoped to be up in time to keep him there and force him to surrender. It is not considered at all probable that he will fight, or that even should he feel disposed to do so, he will be able, as his troops are reported to be in a great "funk" at our approach and have commenced deserting again. It is believed that he has not more than 2,000 men with him, if really so many.

Since the above was written I have been informed on undoubted authority that Theodorus has reached Magdala with his artillery. Sir Robert Napier pushing on, one day's march beyond Lake Ashangi, with infantry and the Steel's guns Battery, with the object of preventing Theodorus from leaving Magdala; that Sir Charles Staveley was only one march in the Chief's rear with a force of 1,400 men and six guns. This force was also backed up by another consisting of the G. Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery under General Malcolm with 1,500 men. Looking at the present aspect of affairs we may expect to hear of things being brought to a crisis any day now.

A short time since Major Roome, Political Officer at Senafe, having received information that hostilities were on the point of breaking out between two Native Chiefs in this neighbourhood, one of whom named Bario was in rebellion against Kassa (not Kassai of Tigre) and Prince Hadgoo went off to attack him. Major Roome thereupon went to the mountains for the purpose of visiting the camps of the belligerent Chiefs with the view of preventing them from fighting, as it would have the effect of interfering with the traffic on our road from Senafe. He first visited Bario's old camp when he found that he had gone further into the mountains; pushing on, however, in the direction in which that Chief had gone, Major Roome at last came up to him, when I believe they tiffined together, Bario taking kindly to some first rate "old tom" which the Major had brought with him. He promised to make peace with the other if he would only agree to return to him the muskets and cattle which he had plundered from him. This being all arranged Roome went off to the other Chief, Prince Hadgoo, who appeared to agree to propose terms. At both these camps our Political observed that the troops of these Chiefs were well armed with double-barrelled rifles. It turned out, however, that faith was not kept by the Chief, Bario marched against Hadgoo, turned his flank and pillaged some of the villages in his rear, and returned to the mountains with his plunder; but Hadgoo having rallied, his forces again made forced marches and attacked Bario from three sides simultaneously, killed a number of his men, among them being some chiefs, besides wounding many others, and took several prisoners, and then recovered the whole of the stolen cattle, amounting to one thousand head, Bario only escaping with great difficulty.

From Senafe to Addegirat.

Camp Addegirat, 27th March.

I marched on to Goon Goomah on the 24th instant, the country for the first few miles is somewhat flat, a number of Shoho villages were passed, they are roughly built of loose stone, and though they present a decidedly more advanced state of comfort than had been previously observed, yet they fall far short of what we understand by that term. A large number of natives of the country are now employed above the Pass in the transport of our stores, and I passed several thousands of them, men, women and children, also a large number of pack animals, principally bullocks and donkeys, employed on this work. The women I am told carry seventy-five pounds each, which they appear to manage without distressing themselves. The bullocks and donkeys are fitted with country pads, and their burthens are fastened on to their backs with leather thongs; there is no head stall bridle or even rope about the beast's heads, and the drivers have to send them on before them. The donkeys, generally speaking, do their work in a steady manner, but some of the bullocks are more "skittish" and frequently give a good deal of trouble. In the course of this day I saw on different occasions several of these beasts bolt off at a scamper with their heads down and tails perpendicular erect, up the slope of a hillock or any particularly rough piece of road that might happen to be in the vicinity—their object being to rid themselves of their load. The burthen were usually too well secured to the beasts' backs to admit of their throwing it off from them completely, but they generally succeeded, by dint of buck leaping, in displacing it from the top of their back when it would swing under their belly, and being thus somewhat awkwardly placed for locomotion, it would bring them to a sudden stop either by throwing them on their back or entangling their legs. Their drivers would then run up and secure the unruly brutes by holding on with one hand by the horns while the other would be thrust into their mouth and a firm hold taken of the animal's tongue, by which means they would be able to secure them until the load was replaced on the creature's back again. I arrived at Goon-Goomah about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is only a small station, and is situated in a tolerably verdant valley. Being so early in the day, I made up my mind to ride on to the next station after a short rest, leaving my kit to come on the next morning with the head-quarters of the 25th Native Infantry, which I knew would march in that direction early the following morning. I accordingly made arrangements for this and started shortly afterwards for Focada, distant about sixteen miles. Immediately after leaving the station the road lay over a small stream of water, having crossed which I began to ascend the hills again along a rocky road, which after a few miles ride led into a jungle. As usual several dead mules and horses at times obstructed the way. On my left was a high range of rugged hills, and before me in the far distance I could see still more lofty mountains, some of which were of a pyramidal form, others resembling more the shape of a sugar-loaf, while others ascended more abruptly from their base in a perpendicular direction, the top in the far distance appearing to the eye to be flat. There was not nearly so much vegetation to be seen on these mountains as upon those already observed in the Pass below Senafe, but yet there were few of them but what had large trees growing on their summit. I observed that flowers of different colours and hues were to be met with in all directions, throwing around them a most refreshing fragrance. I had made arrangements to share the tent at Focada of a young medical officer who had kindly offerd me a share of the same, but as he was still suffering from a recent attack of fever, he was unable to start with me as the sun was yet too far above the horizon. He however overtook me before I had proceeded little more than half way on the road, when we proceeded at a smarter pace on our way. A few miles further on we came up to two native troopers who were taking on the mail to the front, and had only gone on a short distance farther when a grisly wolf crossed our path at a leisurely pace and then turned round to take a look at us. One of the troopers rode at the brute with his carbine at his shoulder, but not being loaded he merely succeeded in frightening the animal into the jungle. The sun now had set behind the mountains, and as we had yet some six or seven miles to go, we left the troopers behind and pushed on at a smarter pace and eventually reached camp at about half past seven o'clock. Here after a little delay provender was obtained for our horses, and as the Doctor's servant had preceded us we soon had supper prepared. After that I made up my bed with what I had brought on the horse's back with the aid of a few articles of kit kindly placed at my disposal by my fellow-traveller. Seeing that the horses were all provided for the night, we "turned in" ourselves. Early the next morning my friend the Doctor started for Addegirat, ten miles distant, but I was obliged to wait for my baggage coming up; this arrived at about 8 o'clock; when I got a cup of tea and some cold meat and bread, and then mounted again and was off for Addegirat. After riding ona few miles I observed for the first time in this country a native plough at work on some ground on the slope of a hill. The plough seemed to be of a very similar description to those used in India. I noticed several others during the day, and near Addegirat was glad to see that things were looking somewhat civilized. Tolerably good oxen and horses were grazing on fertile spots here and there. A good deal of work has been done about midway between these two stations, by working parties, in cutting a road along the side of a hill; more is still to be done, and a detachment of the 25th Native Infantry left a party behind them this morning for that purpose.

Addegirat was reached by about one o'clock, and is picturesquely situated in a valley surrounded by hills some of which are lofty. The town is the largest I have yet seen, and contains two palaces and a Christian church, besides a number of horses. None of the buildings can be looked upon as better than rough erections of loose stone. We are here in the territories of the Prince of Tigre, and several native chiefs are resident in the neighbourhood. They are all, however, on friendly terms with us, and every encouragement is given to the natives to bring in supplies, for which they are well paid. A large number of natives are employed in the conveyance of Commissariat stores, which they generally convey carefully; sometimes however they are found to be slightly below their original weight on arrival. I have been told that some of the home papers have been stating that our army here has been pillaging the natives, taking supplies from them without paying for the same. All I can say about this, so far as my experience goes and also from what I hear, is that it is either a deliberate misrepresentation by the writer or else that he has relied upon the information of others who have wilfully misinformed him. All supplies that have been brought by the natives have been paid for at the most liberal if not the most exorbitant rates. So it is for all labour performed: the rates of remuneration are, and have all along been, of the most generous description. The well known policy of the British Government in respect to the treatment of people in an enemy's country has always been generous, it has in no way been departed from in the present instance. From what I have myself seen of the natives here I feel convinced that they have no real cause of complaint against us on the score of ill treatment. They are, generally speaking, a miserable race of

A suit brought by the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East against Manockjee Cursetjee Cama, to recover Rs. 68,500 due in respect of a call of £10 per share on 685 shares in the Commercial Bank, was disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday. The defendant did not appear. It was stated that notice had been served upon him requiring him to pay the calls, but that he had not done so. The suit was brought in this Court under the authority given in a power of attorney to Mr. G. F. Rimington, solicitor, by Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator in England. For the purpose of suing in this Court, the order of the Court of Chancery requiring payment of the call was treated as a judgment given against the defendant. The call was made in December last. Mr. James Greenwood, accountant to the Bank, proved that the defendant had paid nothing in respect of the present claim. The Court gave a decree for the amount claimed, with costs. Mr. White (for the plaintiff) applied for interest; but interest on the judgment only was given.

Narayen Cassinath, head clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police on the G. I. P. Railway Company, was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. Bickersteth, and charged with criminal breach of trust. It appears that on the 11th instant Lieutenant Babington, acting Superintendent of Police on the G. I. P. Railway, gave to the prisoner his pay abstracts for February last. The pay and travelling allowance due to him for that month were entered into those abstracts. Lieutenant Babington ordered the prisoner to draw the amount due to him, viz., Rs. 793-8, and put it in the Bank of Bombay to his credit. He then went up to Poona on duty and returned on the following Friday. Prisoner did not attend the office on Saturday, and on Sunday evening Lieutenant Babington sent for him and he came to his quarters. He asked him if he had paid in the money to the Bank, to which he replied in the affirmative. On the 6th instant prosecutor sent his pass-book to the Bank, and on its being returned to him he observed that the amount which prisoner said he had paid into the Bank on his account was not credited. He saw prisoner when he went to office, and questioned him about the omission in the pass-book. He said there must be some mistake, and that he would make enquiries on the subject. Lieutenant Babington himself went with the prisoner to the Bank and ascertained that the money had not been paid there. He also ascertained that the money had been drawn from Her Majesty's Treasury Bank of Bombay. He went back to the office taking prisoner with him. About 6 o'clock prisoner suddenly left the office without his permission. Yesterday the case was called on for hearing, when, after the examination of two witnesses, His Worship adjourned it for further enquiry till Tuesday, the 28th inst. Mr. Hearn appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

A letter from Lieutenant Colonel Goldsmid shows it to be likely that the new arrangements by which the Indo-European Telegraph will be brought under the Paris Convention with a reduced tariff, will not be completed in time to allow of operation from 1st May as previously expected.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 12th April 1868
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	73,751	14 0
Merchandize	,,	3,74,127	9 2
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,922	10 0
Earth Trains	,,	4,169	0 0
Total	Rs....	4,53,971	1 2
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ..... Total	Rs....	5,38,546	0 7
Decrease	,,	84,574	15 5

LAW

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—April 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, Commissioner.)

In re Jugjeevan Dhurumsey.

Liabilities, Rs. 53,160: good assets, Rs. 10,783: bad ditto, Rs. 20,964.

In the course of some questions, the Commissioner asked how the insolvent accounted for his losses, amounting to Rs. 53,000. He replied that they were owing to his own evil destinies; but the Commissioner did not see that, when he commenced with a capital of only Rs. 3,000. The insolvent stated that he commenced business in 1858, and first became insolvent in December 1864. Since that time he had been doing nothing in business; he had been in employment. The officers of the Madras Bank had taken possession of all his goods when the *hoondies* were protested. He then promised to give a dividend of eight annas per rupee—half of that to be paid at the time and the rest in a year subsequent—no creditor to file any suit against him. The first four annas were duly paid to all the creditors with the exception of five or six, whom there was nothing left to pay. He had not been responsible for this failure of payment as he did not manage the affairs, the officers of the Bank having all the charge. They had seized all his money and said to wait when he would get money to pay off his liabilities. He was due the Bank Rs. 20,000 on a bill of exchange of Rs. 33,500, of which he had paid Rs. 13,500. He did not deal in shares except five of some Company that he did not recollect the name of, which he had got from his master Bhimjee, and on which he made a profit of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200.

The Commissioner said this insolvent seemed to have begun business with a very small capital, and he had not filed a schedule to show what his transactions were at all. The Court would refer the accounts to the Examiner to report whether they had been properly kept, to enquire and ascertain who the several partners were, the amount of capital subscribed by each, and the amount of the business to which each was entitled, also what was the position of thee state on 20th January 1865 and the character of the transactions generally—whether they included speculation in shares. The case was adjourned till Monday the 15th June, the first Court after the vacation.

In re Fuzleer Mahomed Ismail.

The liabilities in this case were Rs. 1,738, assets *nil*. As this was the second insolvency of the petitioner his discharge was adjourned without protection for two months.

In re Muddonjee Raghoonath.

The liabilities shown were Rs. 49,450, and there were no assets. On account of the insolvent having engaged in share speculations the Commissioner adjourned his discharge for three months without protection.

In re Rajaram Ambaram.

Liabilities Rs. 3,956; assets *nil*.

The insolvent stated that he was a broker in money, and was a clerk to Jewraz Balloo some months since, at a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. He had petitioned for the benefit of the Act in 1867, but his application was then dismissed.

The discharge was granted.

In re Nusserwanjee Rustomjee.

Liabilities Rs. 28,959; assets—good, Rs. 7,622; bad, Rs. 7386; doubtful, Rs. 7,386.

The Commissioner after referring to the report of the Examiner in this case said it seemed that the petitioner had been insolvent in 1862 with Rs. 51,000 of liabilities and was so again with Rs. 28,959. He had never discharged any of the former debts, and in addition had been speculating to a certain extent though not very largely. Therefore his case would be adjourned for four months without protection.

JURISDICTION OVER OFFICERS OF COURT.

In re Bhanjee Mundoo and others.

Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of Soonderjee Ludha and Goverdhundhass Premjee, and craved the Court to interfere with regard to the case of Bhanjee Mundoo, Lairam Mundoo, and Premjee Mundoo. One of these, he said, was a partner in the firm for which he appeared, and which was now quite solvent. The firm, therefore, was simply a debtor to the insolvent, and could only have to give a statement of the accounts, and he believed would have to give some money in settling the affairs. The Official Assignee, however, had possession of the books of the firm, though there was a standing order of this Court that no books should be seized; and why the Official Assignee had these and retained possession of them he could not understand. It was really too bad that this should be, for the shop was now closed and debtors were absconding, and the firm could do nothing to them. He therefore asked the Court to interfere and order the books to be returned.

Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the trustees under the deed by the insolvent, and said that he held thirteen annas in the rupee of the firm whose books had been seized. The firm therefore substantially belonged to the insolvent, and Mr. McCulloch's clients were simply men of straw. Therefore, he held, the books should not be given up to these men without their lodging Government currency notes in security for the debts that they might collect. The Official Assignee stated that the books were in his possession, and Mr. McCulloch's clients could if they chose have access to them at all times. It seemed that there had been no balance struck since the latter end of the the last year, and that there were large blank spaces left at the end of each date. It would be possible therefore for these to be filled up, and he had to submit that if the Court did order the books to be given up, the present condition of the accounts should be marked and a precautionary security required.

The Official Assignee here explained that he had not seized the books but that he had got them from the Sheriff.

The Commissioner—Under what section do you wish me to interfere?

Mr. McCulloch—I ask you to extend your jurisdiction over an officer of the Court.

The Commissioner—There is nothing I can act under. If an official does wrong he is responsible, and I don't see why I should interfere.

Mr. McCulloch—It is uncontradicted that the books belong not to the insolvent, but to another person or another firm which the law regards as a person.

The Commissioner—And the largest part of that person is the insolvent. (A laugh.) Why should I interfere? If the Official Assignee has done anything wrong, why cannot you go to the Court and have the legal remedy? You don't snow me any authority. If I had authority and the Official Assignee did anything wrong and a formal complaint was made to me I would enquire into it, but when brought up in this way I don't see why I should interfere. You have your redress, but I don't see at present why I should interfere at all.

Mr. McCulloch—If your Lordship prefers a more expensive way to arrive at the same results of course it must be done.

The Commissioner—I have nothing to do interfering, and I don't see why I should.

Mr. McCulloch—There is no dispute on the facts, and we thought the simple way would be to get an order from your Lordship—of course we would be ready to agree to all precautions being adopted.

The Commissioner—I don't wish to take the responsibility, unless you can show me that it is cast on me.

After some further discussion,

The Commissioner said we would consult his brother Judges and see if they knew of any order of the Court against seizure of books. On returning after the adjournment, he said the application was refused.

In Re Cooverjee Maljee and Passoo Meghjee.

Liabilities Rs. 48,900, assets; good, Rs. 23,146, bad, Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Farran appeared for the trustees of Kessowjee Chutoor, and opposed the application on the grounds of (1) concealment of books of the firm of Tallah Nagsey & Co. of which the insolvents were formerly partners, (2) concealment of property in Cutch to the value of about Rs. 2,000, (3) the filing of an incomplete schedule, giving no full account of the affairs of the insolvency, (4) that the insolvents shortly before filing their schedule had incurred heavy liabilities, (5) that the first insolvent had traded in partnership with Maljee Ruttonsee for some years, of which no mention whatever was made in the schedule.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the insolvent, and a deal of evidence was heard, and the counsel then addressed the Court.

The Commissioner said there was not sufficient proof to punish insolvent under the penal section of the Act, yet His Lordship came to the conclusion that he (insolvent) had it all along in his power to produce the partnership books if he chose. Petition, therefore, was adjourned for four months without protection in order that insolvent might produce the books within that time; failing which his petition would then be dismissed.

The Court then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KATTYWAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The letter signed "Justice" from this station, published in your issue of 15th, is evidently the production of one of the wee number of satellites Mr. Cursondass Mooljee has attracted towards him, and is not a correct version of the case noticed by me, and which he attempts to refute.

"Justice" calls the case under reference a "perjury case." I fail to see where the perjury lies, when the accused were not charged with having committed that crime, but according to Mr. Cursondass' own showing, with having given "false evidence in a civil suit" before him.

"Justice" would make the public believe that the Banian and Naghur "are justly punished for a crime which they seemed to have made their business." It was not shown at the trial that the Banian and Naghur were professional forgers and perjurers, and I challenge him to prove his statement, which is a gross and deliberate untruth.

It is further stated by "Justice" that "the very "*parties*, in whose favour the accused had given "evidence, confessed that the whole evidence "adduced before the Court was fabricated." There was one *party* only I believe to the suit, and where he gets the others from I cannot conceive. The party to the suit founded his claim on a security bond, said by him to have been given by the Moondka Patells, and he swore to that effect during the enquiry into the claim. Subsequently, by the advice of some scoundrel perhaps, he made a statement, not on oath, that his former deposition was a falsehood. In that case, that man alone has committed a criminal act, and I fail to perceive how the charge of having given false evidence, could have been made out against the Banian and Nagur, when the statements they made, besides being contradicted by two other men, one of whom was an interested party, were not counterbalanced by the evidence of a third and disinterested person, hence I repeat that no conviction could, by any possibility, have been sustained against them, had the trying authority been up to his work, and been gifted with the requisite administrative abilities.

As regards the confirmation of Mr. Cursondass' decision by the Higher Court, it is a matter of opinion whether that Court had acted justly or not, and as all Courts are fallible it must not be taken for granted that because that Court had confirmed Mr. Cursondass' decision, that decision was correctly arrived at.

In conclusion, I think it bad taste on the part of Mr. Cursondass Mooljee's friends to endeavour to justify his acts, when those acts are open to much criticism, and carry injustice on their very face, and I daresay a little reflection will convince Mr. Cursondass of the justice of my remarks. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Rajcote, 17th April.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY, Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

NOTICES.

WE have appointed Mr. J. M. CARTER to be our AGENT in BOMBAY, and he is authorized to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. HOWARD BROTHERS.

4, Meadow Street, 20th April 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit, Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1.

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupline Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—Cash.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The half to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S,

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,600 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpore, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 1 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 3 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, with the most approved, 4 yards long and 2 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Various of the above are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chuddurs can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 30 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors, at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 85 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 30 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, a 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October, 1867.

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R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

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35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the F. and O. Club.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS' and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST-IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

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By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
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CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
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Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	... ,, 1 4	,, 1 6

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BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the, strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compositions, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Pereins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended; we have now a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*) and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Rose, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.	Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.	Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.	Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
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Water-tight Glass Baths.	Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
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Glass and Porcelain Dishes.	Focussing Glasses.
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Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MacDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit				
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION	10	0	12	0
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	20	0	24	0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	0	8	0	10
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0	4	0	5
In Packets of 1 lb., each	0	12	1	0
In Packets of 4 lbs., each				
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1	0	1	4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.				
In quart Bottles, each	0	12	1	0
,, ,, ,, per dozen	8	0	10	0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4	0	5	0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1	8	2	0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).				
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4	0	5	0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.				
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1	12	2	0
White quality ,, per lb.	0	8	0	10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.	1	13	2	0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).				
In small bars, each	0	12	1	0
In Tablets, each	0	6	0	8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1	0	1	4
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c.				
&c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1	0	1	4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

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JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

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JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

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MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

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MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
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Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

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WANTED, two good COPYING CLERKS.

Apply (by letter only in applicant's handwriting, stating Salary expected) during TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the Office of H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

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